CLOTHING.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSE.

to I wint down the athraia, just to hunt up a siltors,
Whit who should I make but Timothy Moore;
For new joideal' in freiting, Tim, where shall I gaf'
Way run near yer'll be getting at Smith Brether
& Go."

Thin for fear I'd be late I made baste to Smith's other. It is on Sivint. sthrote, number four stathy-four; And for mighty four greenhasts I got a whole suit, With appear yet come create—and handcome to book

I have's been divinking, but fatz I must laugh-Ha, ha, I am thinking of me fouled betther half, As I willed in the bouse, in me finith Brothers suft; face I "Rice no, swate mouse "—see she "Get out, ye have brate."

Get a sait of ulce clothes at Smith Brothers & Co.

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ould respectfully inform his friends and the public
straity-than he is now standing to all figal business,
these satisfactoring the Amplitude of the public
straity-than the is now than the continue of the contions and the same failure. In. 8.
Lagal advise gives in all its branches.
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of claims in seneral.

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PUBLIC LAND SALES IN WISCON.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PERSIDENT'S PROCLAMATION No. 710, DATED JUNE 14, 1806.
It orders public sales in the State of WISCOSSIN as follows Land Office at LA CROSSE, on the 17th day of SEPTEMBER sext, the reserved rections in thirty-six Two makes are parted of Two makes as the constitue of Monroe, Jackson for myselectually as the 34th day of SEPTEMBER west, eventues parts of Two skips, the countiness above.

See a PALLS ST. CHOIX, on the let day if OUTUBER sext, the enerved sections in ferty-four Two nebus and period Two nebus in ferty-four Two nebus and period Two nebus, in the countine At the least flow as Palls by CROIX, on the 23d day of OUTUBE, went, two parts of Two nebus, in the countine of Pepis and Perce.

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At the Land Office at STRUKES POINT, on the 20th day of OCIOBES near, one hondred and ten Townships, and parts of Townships, in the consists of Marahon and

and parts of Townships, in the cutation of Marshus and Consto.

At the Land Office at MERASHA, on the 3th day of COTOMBR persons of the second of Townships, us the county of Co-mo.

Containing, us the county of Co-mo.

Containing over five and a quarter millions of acres of public famile.

Somman, Land Offices, June 18, 1968.

Born.—Uniter the regulations of the Department, as the second own calledge, no payment can be made for adventising proper parts of the made for adventising proper parts.

BOTH SENTER OF THE STREET STREET, AND THE DELIVER OF THE STREET STREET, AND THE STREET STREET STREET, AND THE STREET, AND THE STREET STREET, AND THE STREET, AND

for a destining proclamations except to such publishers as a copical ly assibiration for publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [cfl.w15]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

On the petition of William Moore, of Brocking, Sew York preping for the excession of a patent granted to James Carman, assigns of the sold William Moore, on the 14th day of September, 1852, for a imprevenant in 'Door locks' for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place out the 14th day of september, 1852, for an imprevenant in 'Door locks' for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place out the 14th day of september, 1852, for an imprevenant in 'Door locks' for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place out the 14th day of september, 1865;

It is origin that the said petition be heard at the 11th of the MOON. It he 27th day of angust sent, at 18 c'elock m; and all persons are notified to appear and show some, af say it they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Person opposing the crisestion are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, especially set forth in writter, at least theory days before the day of the granted on application.

Departicus must be taken and transity which will be furnished on application.

Departicus and other papers, relied upon as issuitmoor, must be lied in the office teersty days before the day of hearing that the interimotry, must be lied in the office teersty days before the day of hearing the issuitmoor.

Ordered also, that this motice be published in the Representation and the facility of the publication in he at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

Commissioner will be said the facility of the publication in he at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

Commissioner will place on only in the said will be partial to the said the said publication in the at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1866.

PRUPOBALS. LITERATURE. DROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD. THE STORY OF A TROOPER;

DEFICE OF THE UNITED FLATES,
OFFICE OF THE MEDICALF'-AT E MS.
Scaled proposals will be reserved as a tible office a-till 15 o'sdoot more on hartifactor. John 10th day of July mars, for the delivery of even knowledge (100) loss (1,540 ha.) of large age or steambout-farance White Ash Coal, becoming berseamed.

horoughly screened.

ALEO,

50 cords best Pine Wood, thereughly seasoned:

7th Can. In he weighed ned the Wood measured by
he Chief Engleser or his nor man, and packed away in
as decade vesils under his directified.

7th whistor it the Cost and Wood is be delivered on or

Serg't-at-Arms. U. S. Senate

D ROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

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ryards. must be accompanied by a certificat collector of Internal Novemon for the distri-the bidder resides that he has a license to de-ritie'es for which he propuse; and he mu-how that he is a manufacturer of, or a regul.

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No. 1. Boller Iron, &c.	No. 21. Eine Paint.
No. 2 Pig Iran	No. 23, "olored, Paints, Ac.
No. 2 Botler Palting.	No. 21 Stationery.
No. 4 Gam Packing, &c.	
No. & Cam Parking, ac.	No. St. F re Wood
No. & Sperm Ott.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank
No. 4. Llusead Ott.	w Mi
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 25 White Pine.
No. & Lumber.	No. 27. Black Walput and
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	Cherry.
No. 10. Englacer's Stores.	No. 28. Habogany.
No 11. Ingineer's Tools.	No 29. Lanterna.
No. 12 Bugineer's Insern-	
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No. 18. Brick, Sand, &c.	1000
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No. 16. Tubes.	No. 33 Patented Articles.
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13 o'elock on MONDAY, July 8th, 1884, for amplying the Stationary described in the substants below for the Stationary described in the substant below for the Stationary must be of the best quality. Samples must accompany each b d.

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80,000 Eavenopee, return to patters.
600 gross Maintlin Pens.
800 gross Maintlin Pens.
800 done Pale. "8 Black Lead Pencils.
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Medicilia...

The great question among critics is, whether there are not not make a character in the army as MAUN VON FLOPP?

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(From the New York Leaster.]

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eating the book to the public, the reader is at one

[From the New York Albion.

The great question among critics is, whether ther really was such a character in the army as MAJON VON TADP?

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OHE MANCOCK'S OPINION.

I desire to say that what you relate conserving the action at Garanti's Farm, on the day of its bailt of Gaiger Mail, as emissatily correct as to the importance of the results. No more correct account could well be given of it.

gives of it. "

"These advance sheets, smbrat- ag the haitle of Fals

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military operations; and see far as my own observations
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Lilustrations—Mouse Nest in a Bottle—Harvest-Mouse—journouse and Rest—Neste of Apoles—Not to the Murat—Neste of the Mud Wr. p—Nest of the Parteboard Warp—Nests of Policies.

the Rod We p.—Rest of the Partibourd Wasp.—State of Politics, at Lisbon.

It Lisbon. There of Helem.—Castle of Pusha—Heart at Lisbon.

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High Days is a Virginia Village.

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Chapter II. The House.

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Under the Arches.

Mr. Modeliar's Histake.

A Study of Loss.

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A Hour at See.

Forty-Two.

John The Room of Current Evenis.

Editor's Drawer.

The Mark For Raspan's Magazing and Warkly.

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National Union Convention.

National Union Convention.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each congressional district of all the States, two from each Territary, two from the District of Columbis, and four delegates wit large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

The union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the law passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation:

indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation;.

The rights, the dignit, wid the equality of the States in the Union, ir-leading the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war;

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national Government in any other form;

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction;

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dietate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right;

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic

The maintenance inviolate of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress

the overthrow of that system by the usurpa-tion and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to repub-lican government and destructive of liberty; Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Rep-sentatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary; and revolutionary;
Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can

fering only in degree, is injurious like war itself;
The purpose of the war having been to
preserve the Union and the Constitution by
putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion
having been suppressed, all resistance to the
authority of the General Government being
at an end, and the war having ceased, war
measures should also cease, and should be
followed by inessures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord
may be encouraged, and industry, commerce,
and the arts of peace revived and promoted;
and the early restoration of all the States to
the exercise of their constitutional powers in
the National Government is indispensably
necessary to the strength and the defence of
the Republic, and to the maintenance of the
public credit; he Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit:

All such electors in the thirty-six States

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble, as friends and brothers, under the national flag, is hold counsel together upon the state. al flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert

possible danger from the same, are speedily equested to take part in the choice of such leigates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not at-tached, in true allegiance, to the Constitu-tion, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't. J. R. DOOLITTLE, O. H. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAN, CHARLES KNAP,

SANCEL FOWLER,
Executiva Com. Nat. Union Club.
We recommend the holding of the abo
Convention, and endorse the call therefor. DANTEL S. NORTON, J. W. NESMITH,

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
USTED STATE "ATEST OFFICE,
On the petition of Heury C. Smith, of Giverland Oblig,
praying for the extension of a patient granted to him
on the Bith day of September, 1832 for an improvement
in Lath Restlicts" for every speer, from the extension of
the state of th

THE SONG OF THE MOWERS

BY WILLIAM # STRLETOR

The balmeted clover, in service array, Like a host for the battle, a sette as to-Like a host overthrown, rank by rank, Ere the heats of the acceptant are pours Harrah ;-bare we are !-aow together, as one, Give your sythes to the sware, and press standil Altegether, as one o'er the subble we pass, With a swing and a ring of the steel through the

Invisible consers around us are swung, And nathemic araliant from tree-tops are dung; And mid fregrance and maric and beatly we shar The jobilast life of the Earth and the Air. Let the priest and the lawyer grow pale in their shad, and then eader young elerk theep heakin like a maid we care not though dear mother nature may bloms Our cheeks with the kies which she gives to her some. Then cherrly, boys, cheerly 1-together as one, tive y-ar a ythes to the sward, and press teadily on all together, as one, o'er the -tables we pass.

With a swing and a ring of the steel through the grass.

— Independent

[From the New York Evening Post.] Seconsion in Germany.

Receasion in Germany.

For Americans to understand the workings of the Germanic confederation it is well to look at things in the order of their existence. The old German empire, which had Austria, Prussia, and several hun-ired smaller States holding a feudal subjection to it, was dissolved in 1896, and the feudal relation thereby ceased to exist. There was no longer a Germany to be the sovereign. The country was then divided into a number of national governments and principalities, each independent of the others.

These States were afterwards rearranged and their divisions and boundaries regulated anew by the congress of Vienna in 1815, and the number reduced to thirty-five, of which four were free cities, having republican forms of government. The monarchies were at that time mostly absolute in form, but the Vienna treaties stipulated that each sovereign should give to his State a representative constitution, of such form and at such time as he should deem safe and wise.

These independent States then united by a federal act, with the approval of the Con-

Vienna treaties stipulated that each sovercing should give to his State a representative
constitution, of such form and at such time
as he should deem safe and wise.

These independent States then united by
a federal act, with the approval of the Congress of Vienna, in a confederation, including all that was formerly the German emine, for the object of preserving to each its
conceded territories, and generally for the
preservation of the external and internal
peace of Germany. The confederated States
were to be represented in a federal Diet,
which should sit at Frankfort, in which all
the members, through their plenipotentiaries, should vote, separately or collectively,
their votes to be reckoned according to a certain rule. By this the whole number of
votes are counted as seventeen, of which
nine are cast by Austria and the five kingdoms, one each by Holstein and Laxemburg, and six by the minor houses. In any
matter affecting the federal act or organic
constitution the vote is taken by what is
called a plenum, by which sixty-nine votes
are counted, whatever may be the number
of representatives present. Of these votes,
the Emperor of Austria and each of the five
slings cast four, making twenty-four; five
grand duchies have three each, making six, and
the rest have each one vote, sixty-nine in all.

In 1820 the confederation extended, its
powers by what is called the final set, so as
to gain the right of waging war against a
foreign power, and also of interfering directly in the internal affairs of the States, and of
textending its decrees therein by military
force. The object of this assumption
was to keep out liberal ideas, and prevent
the forms of government from becoming popular. All the embarrasments of which the
Diet has been the seat or cause have arisen
from the application or the failure of this
final act.

This Diet is impotent, unwieldy and irresponsible, being composed of representatives
of the Governments and not of the people;
the delegates are expressly bound to vote
accordin

States. It has no authority to impose and collect taxes by its own authority; neither can it define or punish treason against itself; and therefore it is unable to make its power felt by individual subjects as by foreign nations. In word, considered as a national Government, it amounts to a very large 0.

The evils resulting from the want of a central nower to results the internal compared.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Ustrus 07-12s, "Avery 07-10s,"
On the patition of Reary C, Smith, of Gereland Oble, praying for the estimator of a series of the country were precisely such as were to the praying for the estimator of a series of the country were precisely such as were to the praying for the estimator of a series of the country were precisely such as were to the patients of acid pa. est, which takes place on the 28th day of the patients of the country were precisely such as were experienced by the United as the country were precisely such as were experienced by the United as the patient of patients of the patient of the Patient Office the resplace on the 28th day of the Patient Office the resplace on the 28th day of the patient of the Patient Office the resplacement of the patient office the patient office the resplacement of the patient office the patient

State, amounting in all to over five hundred thousand men. But it depends upon each State to furnish its contingent force, and also to provide for its support. If any State fails of its duty there is no way to compel it but by the process of federal execution, which is

by the process of federal execution, which is by military force. Consequently, if any State does not choose to furnish its quota to the army, not only does the army fail to that extent, but a portion of what is furnished by the rest must be taken to compel the recu-sant State. It is impossible to carry on a al war in that way. Moreover, the resolution to coerce a State

saint State. It is impossione to carry on a real war in that way.

Moreover, the resolution to coerce a State becomes virtually an act of war against that State, and converts the State at once into a belligerent. This is seen in the case of Prussia, now before us. As soon as the Diet decreed federal execution against Prussia, the latter declared the confederation dissolved, and the relation became merely that of war.

There is another curious fact in the military aspect of this system. While the confederation has nominally an army of half a million, both Austria and Prussia have armies much larger; so that we have the anomaly of a body which has parts greater than itself. This was shown in the attempt to enforce federal execution in Holstein. The army of the Diet took possession of the duchy in order to establish the claims of the Duke of Augustenberg. In a few days the united forces of Austria and Prussia came up and drove out the forces of the Diet, took both Schleswig and Holstein out of the hands of Denmark, and have held them were since under military rule as by right of conquest.

It is safe to believe that this clumsy contrivance of the Germanic confederation is now dissolved in fact. If the war results in favor of a consolidated monarchy, with pecuniary equivalents to the deposed dynasties, the ideas of German unity will have been accomplished. If another experiment is to be tried of federal union, we commend to those who may preside over its formation a careful study of the American Constitution, in the lighted our late experience during the great rebellion.

[From the Anglo-Pracilian Times, May 24] Emigration to Brazil Discourag-ing Letter from Professor Agas siz.

OFF THE ISLAND OF GAIVOTA', AT SEA, 27th March, 1806. \
My DEAR FRIEND: At last I find a mome.

My Dear Friend: At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding foreign emigration into Brazil. Before entering upon such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanation of my views on this subject, allow me to make some reflections upon emigration in general, and to point out certain distinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appreciation of the question. In this day emigration is not what it was twenty years ago. Then the emigrant was generally a political refugee flying, he and his, from a more or less oppressive civil persecution. What he sought was a safe asylum and protection. His country was still the land where he was born.

To-day emigration is more voluntary and more deliberate. The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his loss and to associate himself with the destfules of a new world. What he seeks in a new country offering him advantages superior to those he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as a mercenary is generally to do him an injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fally recognized the tide of emigration under all forms has poured towards her shores. With this order of things, a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the nance comer will hope in vain to attract a numerous emigration; in my judgment Brazil would deceive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of speedy progress in an active and intelligent emigration, without having previously abolished restrictions which still weigh heavily upon the stranger who comes to establish himself upon her self. Let no one delude himself in this respect; that which the emigrant seeks is that which generally is least easily conceded: absolute equality with the inhabitant of older date and even with the descendant of the oldest races.

I would add further that I have observed in Brazil certain administrative customs principally touching the acquisition of real easte and formalities attending the entrance into peasession, or prac

ang. True pointers wascom should rather stimulate him to establish himself upon any territory not yet occupied, guaranteeing to him a right to any improvements he may make even upon soil which does not yet belong to him.

Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subardiants officers. Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in the country, feels the necessity of the support and country feels the necessity of the support and country feels the necessity of the support and counsels, direct or indirect, of the public administration in his private affairs; but I do know positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered intelage; still more when this tutelage takes the form occasionally of petty tyranny. He generally leaves his own country to escape from this very thing, and will certainly not choose as the land of his adoption one where it would pursue him even into his private transactions.

The opening of the Amazon will no doubt bring to its borders a number of industrious and enterprising men; but a great emigration such as rapidly augments a population will nower grather there as long as the order.

and enterprising men; but a great emigration such as rapidly augments a population
will never gather there as long as the order
of things exists which I have observed in the
provinces of Para and Amazonas. And vet
I have pleasure in repeating that, whatever
may be said to the contrary, even in Brazil,
I know no country in the world richer, more
attractive, more fertile, more salubrious,
more fit to be the focus of a numerous population than this magnificent valley of the
Amazonas. Amazonas.

I am, &c., Louis Agassiz.

A soy died in Chicago last week from the effects of swimming in a pond where the carcases of animals have been deposited. Large spots broke out on him, and his symptoms were those of a very bad case of poisoning. It is supposed he swallowed some of the water.

water.

The Hartford Press tells of a dog in that city who has lost his voice. When strangers pass he rushes out, goes through the motions with great vigor, bristles up, jumps about and wags his jaws, but not a sound comes forth.

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

In marthly Paradise—By Nathanales Hawthorne.

A rainy day—a rainy day.—I am commanded to take pen in hand, and I am therefore banished to the little ten-foot-square of the state of the little ten-foot-square of the state of being, without having passed through death. Our spirits must have littled away unconsciously, and we can only perceive that we have cast off our mortal part by the more real and earnest life of our souls. Externally, our Paradise has very much the aspect of a pleasant old domicile on earth. This sinduction of the state of the

USEFUL SOLDIERS.—In the French army every recruit is supposed to know a trade on joining the army. If he has not yet learnt a trade he is taught some occupation on joining the army. If he has not yet learnt a trade he is taught some occupation after joining his corps. Should he be ignorant of reading and writing, or knowing these should he wish to improve his education so as to qualify himself for promotion, he goes to the regimental school for four hours every day when he is not on guard or on fatigue duty. Once his schooling is over he is put to work at some trade or handicraft, or should he not know one he is put to learn one. In every French regiment there are regular gangs of butchers, bakers, cooks, carpenters, masons, gardeners, builders, laborers, cart-drivers, watchmakers, silversmiths, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and what not. All these trades or handicrafts are under their regular head men, and every soldier, when he can work, may and does gain a certain sum per day by working in the shop of his trade.

In Aigeria, the whole of the Government work is done by these military artisans, who, as well as the State, are gainers thereby. The men thus earn extra pay, and the Government get work done better and cheaper than they could do by employing the people of the country, besides treasuring up the vast advantage of always having a corps of workmen at command. The system of regular organized workmen is the true secret why the French army get on so well when in service. In the English army we have nothing of the kind, except as regards the tailors and shoemakers, and (in cavalry regiments) the saddlers and farriers. There are many good workmen who enter our ranks, but through want of practice they soon forget what they knew.

want of practice they soon forget what they knew.

In Algiers I have seen a whole pile of barracks, large enough to contain three thousand men, that was built entirely by a regiment of the line, from the digging of the foundations to the making of the glass for the barrack windows, and not a day's drill or the barrack windows, and not a day's drill or manœuvring had been neglected while the work was going on. Throughout Algeria ailes upon miles of excellent public roads have been made entirely by the troops, the men being paid a small additional sum by the State while so employed. Thus the Guvernment gained by getting their work better and very much cheaper done than could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable additional and the could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable additional and the could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable accuration to their regular pay.—All the Year Round.